The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON

Subject: The Claims of Authority.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the pastor, Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, took as his text Ex. 20:12, "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother." He said:

The recognition by society and the individual of the authority of parentage is at the centre of all the theory of social government. The agreement of society that parents may and should control the youth of their offspring is the foundation upon which our system of social authority is reared. The individual recognition of the ruling right of parents is expressed in a larger sense in this Republic in the submission of the minority to the decree of the majority. The command speaks the truth when it enjoins honor to parents as the sure means unto long life. Small success would we enjoy did we not pay some heed to the mandates of our elders. Little power would the law, of city, State or Nation exert over our lives were the fundamental ideas of order not eliminated from family life. The individual and that Nation which has a poor sense of the need for obedience is sure to meet an early death. The man who won't learn from the past will not live long to instruct his descendants. The State within whose boundaries the recognition of the rights of the law has fallen into disrepute will soon totter, fall and be dashed to pieces.

The test calls to our minds three things: First, that children should honor those who are over them by birth. Secondly, that parents should be worthy of honor from their children. Lastly, that, broadly speaking, the principle of obedience—that is to say, respect for law—must be manifested in all our civic life.

"Honor thy father and thy mother," says the commandment. In urging the need for honor it implies that obedience, respect and deference be yielded to those who are above us in birth.

The man who doesn't honor a good father and mother is not much of a man. The first law of family life is that we should give honor to those who have given us life and that meed of love which we enjoy at their hands. The man who works lovingly and long for the welfare of his children, the woman who strives with motherly affection to make her home the pleasant harbor of her children, both are entitled to and should receive the honor of their children.

Honor implies obedience. The youth who obeys the wise mandates of a good parent can never fail or fall. The parents who speak out of the fund of a true experience can teach any youth the way to the happiest living. The words should be law.

Honor implies respect. It is not dignified to belittle the place and dignity of any person, parent or child. "No essays to speak with dogmatic assurance in the full grasp of human problems pronounce him a fool at the start. The directaspectful youth will hearken to counsel and claims to know it all will err and find out that his ancestors can tell him at least one or two things of which he is ignorant.

Honor implies deference. A youth who is to be the man implying that "all should be must learn first to yield primacy in all departments of life to ripe years full of wisdom and noble experience. The youth who pushes his way into places where reserve should, very properly, be shown with manner or mind that checks doesn't ' ve checks, but rather rebuffs.

We must, in our youth, yield honor, respect, obedience and all reverence to those who lead us worthily in the home. He who would be must learn to other. He who would gain honor must grant honor. The man who with the respect of other men must at first be respectful. A little yielding of the proper place to age does no man any harm. Deference is delightful either in young or old.

It isn't at all necessary for one to point to our youth the wreck upon the shores of life who are purple garments to dishonorable actions in the home. Many letters and the jails are all too full of men and women who refused to honor, to obey, to respect —or to listen.

On the other hand, the commandment forces an ethical duty on the parent. Many times men become criminals because of parental mismanagement and lack of wise, sound and pure leadership in the home. Honor be to whom honor is due. The man or the woman who demands honor from a child must be honorable—that is to say, worthy of honor. Parents must be respectable before they shall merit or gain their children's respect.

Obedience is the due of that man who doesn't contravene the moral law of the laws of common sense—and the due of him also. He gives due deference not on the basis of years so much as on the basis of wisdom.

Parents are many times more responsible for the lack of honor that children show them than are the children themselves. Home in many minds begins and stops with obedience. Many parents seem to think that the subjection of the individuality or of a child to their whims and will is the sum and total of obedience. Obedience consists in becoming as the children do prism, or the primary colors — violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. These seven colors are classed in their primary order, and the first letter of each color spells the word "Vibgyor." The word, apparently nonsensical, sticks in the memory like Mark Twain's famous "Punch, brothers, punch with care," and will be found a valuable aid to the student when the subject of the primary colors and their order in the rainbow comes up. It was coined by a wag old professor, when I was a schoolboy, and I send it to you thinking that it may be of interest to some of your readers.—Albert Collins in the New York American.

The proprietors of an Austrian sugar factory in Mafdorf, near the Austro-German frontier, which employs 2,000 hands, have established a method of manufacturing cane sugar from sawdust. The sawdust is boiled. The new material can be made in all colors, is washable and is said to taste exactly like cane sugar. It is used in the production of alcohol and should not be found profitable by our farmers.

"A matter of great importance in relation to the capacity of our farms to produce practically unlimited quantities of the materials from which industrial alcohol is made, is the fact that the growth of these farm crops does not exhaust the soil. After the alcohol has been extracted from corn or potatoes these materials are still serviceable as cattle feed, in which form they ultimately find their way back to the land.

"Some disappointment has been expressed over the delay on the part of our manufacturers to furnish alcohol-burning lamps, stoves, heaters and other alcohol-using apparatus. The reason for this delay is that we have personally investigated this matter and find that American manufacturers are preparing to put on the market in the near future lamps in which a high grade of coal oil, artfully conducted experiments that one gallon of alcohol will give as much light as a block coat of coal oil. However, we have also seen samples of cooking stoves, heaters and other alcohol using appliances, which will be on sale in this country at an early date."—Senator Hansbrough.

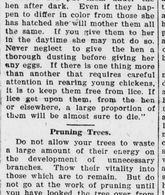
FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Remedy For Egg Sucking Dog.

The following plan for curing a dog of the egg sucking habit is recommended by a writer in The Practical Farmer: "Boil an egg and while perfectly hot put it in his mouth and hold his jaws down on it until well burnt, and he will be afraid of eggs from that time on."

Handy Device.

To make a grit box, cut four pieces from an inch board like Fig. 1. Then board up using half inch stuff, as shown in Fig. 2, by boring two holes in back about two inches



Good Grit Box and Grain Feeder.

from sides and one inch from top. This box can be hung on two pegs or nails on inside of poultry house and makes a very convenient and sanitary grit box. Three kinds of grit or feed can be kept separate to which the fowls have access at all times but cannot waste or foul it. It is well to let the front board extend one and one-half inches below top of partitions by notching, to prevent grit from feeding into the trough too freely.

Brood Hens as Mothers.

Professor Graham, of the Ontario Station, considers that broody hens are preferable as mothers for chicks to hen eggs in an incubator. "The best plan," he says, "to get the broody hens to take the chicks is to put the hen two or three eggs out of the nest, leaving her on them for nineteenth day and allow her to hatch them. When your incubator has hatched she will mother them all right. Be a little out in the knees, but must not stand over on the knees or ankles. He may have a little puff on the outside of the hock, but must not have thoroughspice or boggy heck, ring-bone or jack, although he may occasionally be a little coarse jointed, and front part of head must be a little long.

He may have slight scars or wire marks, but these must not cause any serious injury to the hide or limb, and nothing more than a slight scar. He must not have been docked, nicked or elsewhere, a large proportion of them will be almost sure to.

Pruning Trees.

Do not allow your trees to waste a large amount of their energy on the development of unnecessary branches. These their vitality into those which are to remain. But do not go at the work of pruning until you have looked the tree over from all sides and satisfied yourself exactly what needs doing. Never prune in the haphazard system, or from a certain rule of duty; observe results that stand for improvement. Aim to preserve a proper balance of head without producing a stiff, formal effect. Cut out weak wood, whether dead or alive, even if it does somewhat disturb symmetrical outlines. The development of healthy branches will enable you to correct matters at a later. Thin out the branches, where too thick, to allow a free circulation of air. It is a great economy plan to cover every cut that is made with a thick coat of paint. This prevents unnecessary loss of sap, excludes rain, keeps away insects and assists the wound rapidly.

Hogs and Pasture.

Among other recommendations of Prof. Soule, of the Virginia Experiment Station, in regard to the feeding of hogs:

"Prepare the land with the greatest possible care, and seed alfalfa. Alfalfa will be the most desirable of all the grazing crops, as it can be grazed over two or three times during a single season, and will remain on the land several years, if well established."

He also recommends artichokes to feed through fall and winter.

"Some grain should be fed to the hogs on grazing crops—one to three pounds per day, depending on the age and size of the animal. An ear or two of corn will often be all that is necessary. By using grain in this way the corn can be made to go much farther, and a better quality of pork obtained at a lower cost per pound. Hogs kept on grazing crops are under the very best sanitary conditions. The plan suggested will provide grazing for twenty-five to fifty hogs, depending on the character of the land and the crop season."

The Alcohol Potato.

"I am advised by the United States Department of Agriculture that they have recently imported samples of potatoes grown in Europe which have been found to give a very high percentage of alcohol, and that there are varieties grown in this country with which the experiment will now experimenting, which show a large starch content. In view of the fact, as shown in the report of the Committee on Ways and Means perfecting the alcohol laws, that in the fiscal year of 1905 Germany used 93,148,132 bushels of potatoes in the production of alcohol, there would appear to be no reason why in many parts of this country the cultivation of these special kinds of potatoes for

the collar at the top, the edge of one class fitting into the cavity of the opposite class, where it is held in position by clinching tangs. Fastened to the collar at the top is an adjustable strap or chain, to prevent the joint from becoming loosened and to assure perfect rigidity.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 1 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: God Feeds Israel in Egypt. Ex. 16:1-15—Golden Text, John 6:27—Memory Verse, 4—Commentary.

The charm of the history of the people of Israel as it is portrayed in the Scriptures lies largely in its humanness. Israel is continually doing that which we are especially we would do, under like circumstances, while perfectly hot put it in his while perfectly hot put it in his mouth and hold his jaws down on it until well burnt, and he will be afraid of eggs from that time on."

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THE PEOPLE'S BANK

WE make an earnest effort to accommodate all of our Aim is to make this in every respect the

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a Bank where all may feel at home; a place where the of moderate means may expect the same treatment those more favorably situated.

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NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

36-inch Wool Dress Goods, small checks, shadow plaids and solids. 50 cents a ye

50-inch Fancy Mixtures, all wool. 75 cents a ye

54-inch plain Broad Cloths, strictly all wool, 85 cents a ye

36-inch Black Panama, guaranteed all wool, special quality, at 50 cents a ye

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18-inch Plaid Silks, 69c, 90c, 98c a ya

36-inch Taffeta Silk. Special at 98 cents a ya

36-inch Black Silk Peau de Soie, worth $1.25 at $1.

10 cent Dress Ginghams in plaids and small checks fast colors, excellent value 8½ cents a ya

10 pieces Light Outing, 10 cent quality. While they last, 8 and one-third cents a ya

J. A. McGregor,

Cor. Main and 10th Sts.

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Best Set Of Teet

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain By Our Vegetable Anesth

Try our Plece Fit—the best and only perfect fit'ng sets of teeth mad Nervous people and those who dread having their teeth extracted or other work done, are earnestly invited to call at our office, where we will demonstrate to th entire satisfaction our claim for PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

If in need of such work, call and talk with us—we will advise and ex matters to you, tell you just what you should have done and what the cost will be. We make no charge for th examination and consultati n. Li ve our case and place you entirely in our hands, and let us do your work.

Baltimore Dental Association,

Corner Main and 11th Sts., Charlottesville Office, LYNCHBURG, VA. 114 E. Main Stree

We have on hand a Large and Select Line of HARDWARE of every description, which we are offering to the trade of this section, including the Best Line of Agricultural Implements ever offered on this market.

Buckeye Grain Drills, Thomas Disc Harrow Hench and Dromgold Wheeled Spring Harrows, Genuine Oliver Chilled Plows.

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MRS. ALINE DuPASSE.

Mrs. Aline DuPasse, 770 E. 165th St., New York, N. Y., writes:

"I take pleasure to testify to the virtues of Peruna and Manalin. I suffered for several years with *chronic catarrh of the head, throat and digestive organs*, and consulted many physicians, but they did not relieve me. Finally I was induced to read some testimonials in favor of Peruna and Manalin, and got a bottle of each, and after taking them I noticed a change for the better. I kept it up, and after using both I was *perfectly cured*. I feel grateful to Peruna and Manalin, and they had the same beneficial results in the case of my husband and children in the house.

"I have recommended Peruna and Manalin to my friends, and in fact to all."

Mildred Grey, 110 Weimar St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"I take pleasure to recommend Peruna as a cure of the stomach. I had been troubled for years, and began using a sp..cific of good that I have very great confidence in it. I also keep Peruna, and obtained decided results from it. I took six bottles, and I felt entirely cured of my trouble. I had an ungrateful cough.

THE NEW BULLET IS MORE DANGEROUS

The Hague Conference May Discuss Question.

NEW BALL HAS MUCH SHARPER POINT

"Spitz" Bullet, Recently Adopted by the United States Army, Declared, However, by German Officers to Be More Humane in the Wound Inflicted, but Surer in Death-dealing Qualities.

Washington (Special). — The report from The Hague Conference that a disposition exists in certain quarters to raise the question of prohibiting the rifle bullet adopted by Germany, Great Britain, France and America has served to perplex the experts of the army and navy ordnance bureaus here. Even the medical officers in both services are at a loss to construct what reasonable ground of objection can be found against the use of the new cupro-nickel, sharp-pointed 1906 model bullet.

It was reported from The Hague that this bullet was more dangerous than the "dum-dum" bullet, but the experts here are a unit in declaring that the new bullet is, if anything, more humane than the old bullet, so far as concerns the nature of the wound inflicted by it. But, according to the ordnance officers, in one way at least the new bullet is said to be more dangerous than the old, and that is in the matter of range and accuracy. It was designed expressly for that purpose.

This is not because the bullet deforms upon striking an object, but from the reason that owing to its higher velocity, the bullet has a relatively flatter trajectory. The consequence is, that, traveling in an almost straight line, the point of the bullet would be certain to strike an object within the 1,000 yards range, which the old bullet would not pass over. Thus, the list of fatalities would probably be largely increased, but as no nation has heretofore made any objection on that score when the absolute necessity of war was demonstrated, it cannot now be regarded as a valid objection.

The new bullet is known in Europe as the "Spitz" bullet; was originally designed by the French and soon adopted by the German army, but no ordnance department last year made an exhaustive set of experiments to test its worth and decided in its favor. None are in use in our military service at present because it is not deemed well to issue them until the present supply of rifles in use in the entire Army.

The manufacture of the new cartridge makers of the country can meet the demands of the War Department, and it is estimated that within six months, the new shell will be ready for issue.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

In order to reduce the cost of producing steel a few cents, millions are to be spent in new machinery for the plants of the United States Steel Corporation at Pittsburg.

Miss Irene West, a $7-a-week "hello" girl, working for a telephone company in Muskogee, I. T., owns 600,000 acres in the black belt of Texas worth $500,000.

The estranged wife of Rev. William Matheson, of Coudersport, Pa., a woodman evangelist, came from Hornell, N. Y., and kidnaped her own two-year-old son.

The attorneys for the Standard Oil Company appealed to the United States Court in Chicago for the withdrawal of the subpena against John D. Rockefeller. Judge Landis refused to withdraw it.

Ossain Guthrie, aged eighty-one years, and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Flower, aged seventy-one years, of Chicago, are to wed. Guthrie has been a widower for years.

Fire in several frame buildings at the mouth of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, in New York, imperiled the lives of scores of men at work under ground.

Employes of the International Policyholders' Committee of the New York Life Insurance Co. were arrested on the charge of conspiracy.

Judge Landis, in the United States District Court in Chicago, decided that John D. Rockefeller must appear in court as a witness.

Three Italians were arrested on a charge of wrecking a train on the Lehigh Valley, at Ricketts, Pa.

James W. Cornelius, wife-murderer, was electrocuted in Columbus, O.

John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and Standard Oil officials generally were summoned by the United States District Court of Chicago to appear and give such information as they possess concerning alleged rebates. A total of 5,530 counts stand against the corporation, making possible maximum fines of over $51,000,000.

Attorney General Bonaparte and Secretary Straus have concurred in taking a broad view of the Alien Contract Labor Law. One reason assigned in two cases was that the immigrants possessed ability scarce in the United States.

The Rapid Transit Commission of New York City has endorsed the monorail system invented by Horatio Allen Matheson, of Coudersport, Pa., a woodman evangelist, came from Hornell, N. Y., and kidnaped her own two-year-old son.

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The uniform bill of lading favored by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been adopted by the Association of Railway Claim Agents and the American Shippers' Association.

Edward Bryce, Moyer's predecessor as president of the Western Federation of Miners, admitted at the Haywood trial that he advised all members to endeavor to buy federal bonds.

J. H. Barnes, president of the defunct Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $15,000.

Peter Morad, of Philadelphia, died on a train between Boston and Providence from drinking cyanide of potassium, which he thought was whiskey.

Viola Boyian, aged eight years, was very much outraged when asked to stand in the collar of her home, in "Little Italy," New York.

Ambassador Jusserand, of France, says President Roosevelt is the greatest man on the Western Hemisphere.

The Georgia Central Railroad has been sold under Thomas Fortune, of New York, and Marsden T. Perry, of Providence, R. I.

Frederick R. Schenck, a traveling salesman, ended his life in Youngstown, O., by severing a vein with a razor.

Ten persons died of the heat in New York.

A baby buffalo was born in Central Park yesterday.

The scout cruiser Chester was successfully launched at Bath, Me.

Fire at Streator, Ill., has left $2,000,000 to charity.

Foreign.

The question of prohibiting the use of the rifle bullet adopted by Germany, Great Britain and the United States will be taken up at the more dangerous than the "dum-dum" bullets, will be taken up at the Hague conference. Mr. Choate, the American delegate, made a speech upholding the bullet for the exemption of all private property except contraband of war on the high seas.

Mr. and Mrs. Victoria Alexander Elliott, on their wedding trip from England, were robbed of a case containing jewels valued at $10,000.

The Russian minister to Turkish frontier have been strengthened to prevent the organization of Armenian refugees.

Premier Stolypin is planning a strenuous campaign in the hope of stamping out the revolution in Russia.

Count Peter Heyden, founder of the order of Knights of Regeneration party in Russia, is dead.

Many persons and tidal wave swept over the Caroline Islands, 200 people perishing.

M. Pomowski head of the Polish delegation in the last Douma, denies that the Russian people are dead, that Polish liberty is a dream, and declares that Poland is fast regenerating.

The delegates to The Hague Conference are hostile to that article proposed by the nations relying upon compulsory mobilization, for the proposed line between Brooklyn and the Bronx.

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The British Premier's resolution in favor of curtailing the power of the House of Lords was carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 432 to 147.

The British armored cruiser Irresistible, 530 feet long, and to cost $8,500,000, was launched at Scotch yards.

The French proposition to The Hague Conference regarding the exemption of private property at sea was opposed by the nations relying upon compulsory mobilization, for the proposed line between Brooklyn and the Bronx.

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COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Improvement has become more pronounced in distribution of seasonable merchandise, and with the reduction of retail stocks there is a broadening of interest in jobbing and wholesale shipments of fall and winter lines. Weather conditions have again favored both trade and agriculture, rapid development of the crops being potent for good in commercial departments. In a few exceptional cases the week has brought no change in the attitude of indisposition to operate until results on the farms are assured, but at most leading cities the sentiment is distinctly one of confidence, and mercantile collections are much more prompt. Little machinery is idle in the leading industries except where repairs or inventories interfere. Building operations are large, although less than contemplated, owing to financial conditions.

Textile plants continue to produce freely, having much business already under contract, but cotton mills are rigid at this time, owing to stock-taking by jobbers. From reports thus far available it is evident that supplies in second hands are low, the last few weeks of warm weather having exercised a most salutary influence.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston.—Wool.—The market for Western opened steady and unchanged; spot and June, 92¼; November, 94; Western, 84; July, 92½.

Settling prices were: No. 2 red Western, 94c; fine, 92½; No. 1 Northern, 102¾; f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 Northern spring, 102¾; f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 106, f. o. b., afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 3, 63¾ elevator and 65 f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 yellow, 64¾, and No. 3 yellow, 64, f. o. b., afloat.

Oats—Spot steady; mixed, 26@32 lbs., 49¼@; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 50@51; clipped white, 26@32 lbs., 50½@54.

Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 8,723 pkgs. Cheese firm; receipts, 4,344 boxes; new state full cream, colored and white, small, best, 12½; do., large, 12¾; large and small, fair to good, 11¾@12; do., inferior, 8@10; do., skims, 1@9. Eggs steady and unchanged; receipts, 15,997 cases.

Philadelphia.—Wheat strong, 2c higher; contract grade, June, 96@96½; Corn firm, ¼c higher; June, 59@59¾; Oats firm; No. 2 white natural, 54½@55.

Butter steady and in fair demand; extra Western creamery, officia price, 24½c; street price, 25½; extra nearby prints, 27.

Eggs steady and in fair demand; Pennsylvania, New York and other nearby fresh firsts, 17c, at mark; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, cases included, 16, at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 17c at mark.

Cheese firm and unchanged; full creams, choice, 13c; do., fair to good, 12@12½.

Live poultry firmer; fowls, fancy, 15½c; do., fair to good, 14; old roosters, 10½; broilers, nearby, 27@30; do., Western, 19@25.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady but slow; common to prime steers, $4.60@7; cows, $3.25@4.75; heifers, $3@5; bulls, $3.40@5.50; calves, $3@6.50; stockers and feeders, $3 @5.

Hogs—Market steady; good to prime heavy, $5.90@5.95; medium to good heavy, $5.80@5.90; butcher weights, $5.95@6.

Sheep—Market weak; sheep, $4@6.25; yearlings, $5.50@6.50; lambs, $5.75@7.25.

Pittsburg.—Cattle—Supply light; market steady; choice, $5.10@5.75; prime, $5.90@6.10.

Sheep—Supply light; market steady; prime wethers, $5.60@5.75; culls and common, $2@3; veal calves, $7@7.50.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

"Sop" common was in the limelight with an advance of 6 points.

Rock Island's May gross earnings increased $1,194,612 and the net profits gained $157,235.

Tonopah Belmont warrants were placed on the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

H. C. Frick will shortly go to Europe to remain for three months. This is construed as an evidence that he will be out of the market for at least that long.

So far this year the coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania lines in the lines has amounted to 37,345,000 tons as compared with 32,650,000 tons for the same period last year.

American Car and Foundry shareholders held their annual meeting Thursday. The report showed a remarkable growth in business over 1906. Gross earnings amounted to $11,115,097, a gain of $5,466,534. The company has 12,782 cars under contract, compared with 11,646 a year ago. Net earnings were $9,- 847,084, a gain of $5,188,824.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Successful experiments have been made in Toulon to use gulls in place of carrier pigeons. They have this advantage—that, unlike pigeons, they are always ready to fly, even in the fiercest storm.

Many other substances possess sweetness, some to a much greater degree than cane sugar. Among these may be mentioned saccharine and dulcin. It is computed that saccharine is 500 times as sweet as sugar, and that one part of it will impart sweetness to 70,000 times its weight of water.

The use of special steels for rivets was the subject of a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences lately by M. G. Charpy. A systematic study of the thermal and mechanical properties of various alloys of steel has led to the use of a chrome nickel steel for rivets, the strength of which is 2.5 times that of the metal usually employed for this purpose, and this without the need of any special precautions in practical use.—Engineer.

Consul-General W. R. Halloway, of Halifax, says that the Canadian commercial agent at Manchester, England, reports an invention at that place for printing soft cast iron by a most objectionable feature by abstracting the oils said to produce the smoke, and calling the resulting article "coalite," which is something like iron in appearance, and which can be furnished at one-third the present cost of coal. Large acres of land near Manchester have been purchased, and large works will be erected for its production.

Consul-General Dr. Mayer, of Naples, has just reported on an exhaustive study of oysters both from the ocean and inclosed seas, undertaken to determine whether there was any foundation for the idea that the bivalves were affected by the typhoid and other poisonous germs and were the means of causing serious illness in people who eat them. He concluded that the typhoid microbe by no means infected the oyster. In the rare cases where the oyster absorbed the germ through pollution of the oyster beds it eliminated it again in a day or two when transferred to pure sea water or when removed from the water altogether.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Plans For New Fourteen-Inch Calibre Gun Now Completed.

The War Department has completed plans for a new type of 14-inch, twenty-inch-calibre gun, which will be added to the existing coast defense system. Work on the new weapons will be commenced at the Watervliet Arsenal as early as March 1, though not yet been determined, however, says Harper's Weekly, whether the guns will be of the ordinary built-up or forged steel type or of the more modern wire-wound construction.

This new gun, while fully two inches larger in calibre than the regulation coast defense gun of this type, will be smaller in every other measurement and of lighter weight. The intention is to construct a weapon with a range and striking force equal to the present standard twelve-inch gun, but which will greatly exceed the limited rifle that gun.

The expensive twelve-inch gun now in use will not be displaced by the new fourteen-inch gun, but the latter type will be supplied whenever there are additions to the defenses. It is stated by the department that the first cost of the new gun will be considerably less than that of the twelve-inch gun, while the addition to the life of the weapon will result in still further increased economy.

Aeronautic Schools in Europe.

A livelier interest in aerial navigation, both for pleasure and for military purposes, has been felt in France than in any other country. Many people there own balloons of the old fashioned type (mere drifting gas bags), in various models and experiments, and a few possess self-propelled airships of one kind or another. Owing to the increasing interest in this pursuit a school was started in Paris more than a year ago to give instruction in the construction and use of airships. From a circular recently issued in Washington a few weeks ago, it appears that a similar institution is to be opened in Clermont-Ferrand, next May. A course extending through a single year is contemplated. At first it will cater only to balloons, but it is to be extended to aeroplanes also when enough useful models of the second class have been supplied.

The successive divisions of instruction during the year's course are as follows: Calculation of volume of balloons, models of cutting the material, methods of rendering the material impermeable, construction of nets, gases used for inflation, the general theory of balloon construction and use, scientific instruments used in balloon ascensions, meteorological observations, season alone, ascents with passengers, methods of descent and the application of airships. The tuition for a year's course is 600 marks, or $143.

Tons of Food.

According to a recent estimate of the secretary of the Public Health Committee, London annually consumes nearly 1,800,000 tons of food. Of the amount rather more than twothirds arrives by water, the one-third by rail. The shipments include 1,000,000 tons of meat, fish and milk, butter, eggs, lard, etc., 500,000 tons of fruit and vegetables, including sugar and preserved fruits, and 1,400,000 tons of grain and flour.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The sea-level canal from Marseille to the Rhone River is to be completed seven years hence at an estimated cost of $18,703,000.

TWO TERRIBLE YEARS.

The Untold Agonies of Neglected Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. James French, 65 Weir Street, Taunton, Mass., says: "When I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was so run down and miserable that I could hardly endure it. Terrible pains in the back attacked me frequently and the kidney secretions were much disordered. I was a nervous wreck and there seemed no hope. Doan's Kidney Pills brought my first relief and six boxes have so thoroughly cured my kidneys that there has been no return of my old trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents; box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Gradual Newsbreaker.

Mollie—Who will we send to break the sad news to the poor widow?

Pat—Sure, we'd better send Clara to break it gradual, because he stammers.—Tit Bits.

As Defined.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a parvenu?

Pa—A parvenu, my son, is what a woman whose husband inherited his wealth calls a woman whose husband made his money in trade.—Chicago News.

FITS,St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A woman invariably tells as small boy to hurry back when she sends him on an errand—but what's the use?

**NO RELIEF F